Summary of Actions

Metric	::: ::::





Supply Side



Demand Side



Explore how urban impact on sites can be factored into the metric on a more systemic basis.	Equip LPAs with sufficient resources and capacity to deliver their BNG obligations.	Provide clarity on appropriate tax and accounting treatments for off-site providers.	Support increased availability and ready supply of off-site units.
Strengthen the use of habitat as proxy for delivering real biodiversity gains, using other ecological factors.	Provide guidance to LPAs and Responsible Bodies (RBs) on appropriate monitoring activities and requirements.	Assist the creation and standardisation of legal agreements – particularly S106 agreements and conservation covenants.	Review the exemptions criteria and process for BNC
Evaluate the risk of overall habitat cover loss - as larger, lower-quality habitats can be traded for smaller, higher-quality habitats.	Provide guidance on the separation of LPAs' roles as approver of off-site BNG habitats, and the participation of LAs as off-site providers.	Provide further guidance on appropriate financial modelling and governance of lifetime BNG agreements.	Address difficulty in matching supply and demand volumes – including the purchase of small or fractional biodiversity units.
Ensure that baseline habitats within LNRS boundaries are correctly valued.	Incentivise the 'front-loading' of BNG information in the planning process, including details about on-site habitat plans.	Provide further clarity over liability and enforcement measures in worst-case-scenario planning of habitat failure.	Support the standardisation of planning document templates and processes with LPAs.
Support the provision of higher distinctiveness habitats within the metric's unit generation, where the plans are ecological feasible.	Streamline the process of Responsible Body (RB) designation and increase public visibility over their operations,	Improve visibility over the local pipeline of developers' demand for off-site units.	Clarify the reporting requirements for on-site habitats over the 30-year period.
Assess the extent to which very high distinctiveness habitats may be replaced with high distinctiveness habitats.	Increase the provision of public data on the biodiversity gains site register.	Provide greater clarity on the statutory biodiversity credit scheme and its use of funds.	Review the policy of excess unit sales – e.g. those from solar sites.
Support greater consistency in the condition assessments delivered by different ecologists and other site surveyors.	Create a central register for on-site gains or incorporate these into the existing biodiversity gain sites register.	Assess and support the 'bespoke habitat creation' process with off-site providers, LPAs, and developers.	Provide guidance on appropriate management techniques of on-site habitats.
Address the user experience issues within the Excel version of the metric.	Establish a 'regulator of regulators' to evaluate how LPAs are meeting their statutory BNG responsibilities.	Align BNG with government environment and agrienvironment schemes.	Help address expected skills shortages with management companies and other on-site habitat caretakers.
Improve the market's understanding of the spatial risk multiplier.	Review the enforceability for on-site habitats that do not reach target state.	Provide clarity over the effect of BNG agreements on land values.	Provide greater clarity regarding the allowance of cross-boundary sales.
	Encourage LPAs to take >10% BNG ambitions, where they deem it viable.		Provide greater clarity over the requirements for large, multi-phased projects.
	Provide guidance on how BNG should be delivered alongside other local policies.		
	Align BNG with the broader Environmental Net Gain (ENG) concept and its adaptations as these develop.		

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